OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, 1751. [N°. 364.]

——Captique dolis, doniſque coacti,
Quos neque Tydides, nec Lariſſæus Achilles,
Non anni domuere decem, non mille carinæ.
VIRG. *En.* II.

AS the Verſes above are the *Motto*, ſo the ſubſequent Paragraphs are the Preface, to Mr. *Trenchard's Hiſtory of Standing Armies** ; a Work that can never be too often conſulted by Free *Britons*.

"There is nothing in which the Generality of Mankind are ſo much miſtaken, as when they talk of Government. The different Effects of it are obvious to every one, but few can trace it's Cauſes. Moſt Men having indigeſted Ideas of the Nature of it, attribute all public Miſcarriages to the Corruption of Mankind. They think the whole Maſs is infected; that it is impoſſible to make any Reformation; and ſo ſubmit patiently to their Country's Calamities, or elſe ſhare in the Spoil: Whereas Complaints of this kind are as old as the World, and every Age has thought their own the worſt.

We have not only our own Experience, but the Example of all Times, to prove, that Men in the ſame Circumſtances will do the ſame Things, call them by what Names of Diſtinction you pleaſe. A Government is a mere Piece of Clockwork; and having ſuch Springs and Wheels, muſt act after ſuch a Manner: And therefore the Art is to conſtitute it ſo, that it muſt move to the public Advantage. It is certain that every Man will act for his own Intereſt. All wiſe Governments are founded upon that Principle. So that this whole Miſtery is only to make the Intereſt of the Governors and the Governed the ſame.

In an abſolute *Monarchy*, where the whole Power is in one Man, *his Intereſt* will be only regarded; in an *Ariſtocracy*, the Intereſt of a few; and in a *Free Government*, the Intereſt of every one. This would be the Caſe of *England*, if ſome Abuſes that have lately crept into our Conſtitution were removed.

The Freedom of this Kingdom depends upon the People's chuſing the Houſe of Commons, who are a Part of the Legiſlature, and have the ſole Power of giving Money. Were this a true Repreſentative, and free from external Force, or private Bribery, nothing could paſs there, but what they thought good for the public Advantage: For their own Intereſt is ſo intervowen with the People's, that if they act for themſelves, which every one of them will do as near as he can, they muſt act for the common Intereſt of *England*. And if a few among them ſhould find it their Intereſt, to abuſe their Power, it will be the Intereſt of all the reſt to puniſh them for it: And then our Government would act mechanically, and a Rogue will as naturally be hanged, as a Clock ſtrike 12 when the Hour is come.

This is the Fountain-head from whence the People expect all their Happineſs, and the Redreſs of their Grievances: And if we can preſerve them free from Corruption, they will take care to keep every body elſe ſo: Our Conſtitution ſeems to have provided for it, by never ſuffering the King, 'till *Charles* the Second's Reign, to have a mercenary Army to frighten them into a Compliance, nor Places or Revenues great enough to bribe them into it. The Places in the King's Gift were but few, and moſt of them Patent-Places for Life, and the moſt great Offices of State enjoyed by ſingle Perſons, which ſeldom fall to the Share of the Commons. ſuch is the Lord Chancellor, Lord Treaſurer, Privy-Seal, Lord High Admiral, *&c.* And when theſe Offices were poſſeſſed by the Lords, the Commons were ſevere Inquiſitors into their Actions.

Thus the Government of *England* continued from the Time that the *Romans* quitted the Iſland, to the Time of *Charles* I. who was the firſt I have read of, that made an Oppoſition to himſelf in the Houſe of Commons, the Road to Preferment; of which the Earl of *Strafford* and *Noy* were the moſt remarkable Inſtances, who, from great Patriots, became the chief Aſſertors of deſpotic Power. But this ſerved only to exaſperate the reſt; for he had not Places enough for all that expected them, nor Money enough to bribe them. 'Tis true, he raiſed great Sums of Money upon the People; but it being without Authority of Parliament, and having no Army to back him, it met with ſuch Difficulties in the raiſing, that it did him little good, and ended at laſt in his Ruin; tho', by the Means of a long and miſerable War, which brought us from one Tyranny to another: For the Army had got all Things into their Power, and governed the Nation by a Council of War, which made all Parties join in calling in *Charles* the Second: So that he came in with the general Applauſe of the People, who, in a kind Fit, gave him a vaſt Revenue for Life.

By this he was enabled to raiſe an Army, and bribe the Parliament, which he did to the Purpoſe: But being a luxurious Prince, he could not part with great Sums at once. He only fed them from Hand to Mouth: So that they found it as neceſſary to keep him in as conſtant Dependence upon them as they had upon him. They knew he would give them ready Money no longer than he had abſolute Neceſſity for them; and he had not Places enough in his Diſpoſal to ſecure a Majority in the Houſe: For in thoſe early Days the Art was not found out of ſplitting and multiplying Places; as inſtead of a Lord T——r, to have Five Lords of the T——y; inſtead of a L—d Ad——l, to have Seven Lords of the Ad——y; to have Seven Commiſſioners of the C——ms, Nine of the Ex—ſe, Fourteen of the N—y-Office, Ten of the St—p-Office, Eight of the Pr—ze-Office, Sixteen of the Commiſſioners of Tr—de, Two of the P—ſt-Office, Four of the Tranſports, Four for Hackney-Coaches, Four for Wine-Licences, Four for the Victualling-Office, and Multitudes of other Offices which are endleſs to enumerate.

I believe the Gentlemen, who have the good Fortune to be in ſome of theſe Employments, will think I complement them, if I ſhould ſay they have not been better executed ſince they were in ſo many Hands than when in fewer: And I muſt confeſs, I ſee no Reaſon why they may not be twice as many, and ſo on *ad infinitum*, unleſs the Number be aſcertained by Act of Parliament. And what Danger this may be to our Conſtitution, I think of with Horror: For if, in Ages to come, they ſhould be all given to Parliament-men, what will become of our ſo much boaſted Liberty? What ſhall be done, when the Criminal becomes the Judge, and the Malefactors are left to try themſelves? We may be ſure, their common Danger will unite them; and they will all ſtand by one another.

I do not ſpeak this by Gueſs; for I have read of a Country where there was a conſtant Series of Miſmanagement for many Years together, and yet no Body was puniſhed. And even in our own Country, I believe, ſome Men now alive can remember the Time when, if the King had had but twenty more Places in his Diſpoſal, or had diſpoſed of thoſe he had to the beſt Advantage, the Liberty of *England* had been at an End.

I would not be underſtood quite to exclude Parliament-men from having Places: For a Man may ſerve his Country in two Capacities. But I would not have it to be a Qualification for a Place; becauſe a poor Borough thinks a Man fit to repreſent them, that therefore he muſt be a Stateſman, a Lawyer, a Soldier, an Admiral, and what not?

If this Method ſhould be taken in a future Reign, the People muſt not expect to ſee Men of Ability or Integrity in any Places, while they hold them by no other Tenure than the Diſſervice they do their Country in the Houſe of Commons, and are ſure to be turned out upon every prevalent Faction on the other Side. They muſt then never expect to ſee the Houſe of Commons act vigorouſly for the Intereſt either of King or People; but ſome will ſervilely comply with the Court to keep their Places: Others will oppoſe it as unreaſonably to get them. And thoſe Gentlemen whoſe Deſigns are for their Country's Intereſt, will grow weary of the beſt Form of Government in the World, thinking, by Miſtake, the Fault is in our Conſtitution.

I have heard of a Country where the Diſputes about Offices, to the Value of 30000 *l. per Ann.* have made Six Millions ineffectual. What by ſome Men's proſtitute Compliance, and others openly clogging the Wheels, it has cauſed Want and Neceſſity in all kinds of Men; Bribery, Treachery, Profaneneſs, Atheiſm, Prodigality, Luxury, and all the Vices that attend a remiſs and corrupt Adminiſtration, and an univerſal Neglect of the Public.

It is natural to run from one Extream to another; and this Policy will at laſt turn upon any Court that uſes it: For, if they ſhould be reſolved to give all Offices to Parliament-men, the People will think themſelves under a Neceſſity to obtain a Law, that they ſhall give none, which has been more than once attempted in our own Time. Indeed, tho' there may be no great Inconvenience in ſuffering a few Men that have Places to be in that Houſe, ſuch as come in naturally, without any indirect Means; yet it will be fatal to us to have many: For all wiſe Governments endeavour as much as poſſible to keep the Legiſlative and Executive Parts aſunder, that they may be a Check upon one another. Our Government truſts the King with no Part of the Legiſlative but a Negative Voice, which is abſolutely neceſſary to preſerve the Executive. One Part of the Duty of the Houſe of Commons is to puniſh Offenders, and redreſs the Grievances occaſioned by the Executive Part of the Government: And how can that be done, if they ſhould happen to be the ſame Perſons, unleſs they would be public-ſpirited enough to hang or drown themſelves?

But in my Opinion, in another Thing of no leſs Importance, we deviated in *Charles* the Second's Time from our Conſtitution: For tho' we were in a Capacity of puniſhing Offenders, yet we did not know legally who they were. The Law has been always very tender of the Perſon of the King; and therefore has diſpoſed the Executive Part of the Government in ſuch proper Channels, that whatſoever leſſer Exceſſes are committed, they are imputed to him, but his Miniſters are accountable for them. His Great Seal is kept by his Chancellor; his Revenue by his Treaſurer; his Laws are executed by his Judges; his Fleet is managed by his Lord High Admiral; who are all accountable for their Misbehaviour.

Formerly all Matters of State and Diſcretion were debated and reſolved in the Privy-council, where every Man ſubſcribed his Opinion, and was anſwerable for it. The late King *Charles* was the firſt who broke this moſt excellent Part of our Conſtitution, by ſettling a Cabal or Cabinet Council, where all Matters of Conſequence were debated and reſolved, and then brought to the Privy-Council to be confirmed.

The firſt Footſteps we have of this Council, in any *Euroſæan* Governments, were in *Charles* the Ninth's Time of *France*, when, reſolving to maſſacre the Proteſtants, he durſt not truſt his Council with it; but choſe a few Men whom he called his Cabinet council: And, conſidering what a Genealogy it had, 'tis no Wonder it has been ſo fatal both to King and People. To the King: For whereas our Conſtitution has provided Miniſters in the ſeveral Parts of the Government, to anſwer for Miſcarriages, and to ſkreen him from the Hatred of the People; this, on the contrary, protects the Miniſters, and expoſes the King to all the Complaints of his Subjects. And it is as dangerous to the People: For, whatever Miſcarriages there are, no body can be puniſhed for them; for they juſtify themſelves by a Sign-manual, or perhaps a private Direction from the King. And then we have run it ſo far, that we cannot follow it. The Conſequence of this muſt be continual Heart-burnings between King and People; and no one can ſee the Event.

ERRATA.

* *Printed in* 1698.

1902

ERRATA *in our laſt:*
Col. 1. Parag. 3. L. 4. for *executed* read *enacted.*
Col. 2. L. 11. for *an Appeal* read *a Repeal.*
Ibid. laſt Par. L. 4. dele *above.*
Col. 1. Page 2, L. 14. for *Changes* read *Chances.*

This Day is publiſhed,

(Price One Shilling)

Particularly recommended to the Peruſal of all true Lovers of old Britiſh Liberty *and* Hunting,

Two Hiſtorical Accounts of the Making,

I. NEW-FOREST in *Hampſhire,*

By *WILLIAM* the Conqueror; and

II. RICHMOND NEW PARK in *Surry,*

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CONTAINING,

I.

An Enquiry into the Origin of *Foreſts, Chaces, Purlieus, Warrens,* and *Parks,* and the cruel and unjuſt Laws that were firſt made for the Government of thoſe Places.

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II.

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Addreſs'd to the CITIZENS of *London.*

And adorned with a VIEW of *Richmond* PARK.

Unleſs Corruption firſt dejects the Pride
And guardian Vigour of the Free-born Soul,
All crude Attempts of Violence are vain:
For firm within, and while at Heart untouch'd,
Ne'er yet by Force was FREEDOM *overcome.*
THOMPSON.

Printed for M. COOPER in *Pater-noſter Row.*

LONDON.

A Proclamation is iſſued out, that the Parliament of Ireland, which was to have ſat on the 5th of this Inſtant March, be further prorogued to Tueſday the 27th Day of Auguſt next.

Wedneſday a Petition was preſented from the Nobility and Gentry, and Inhabitants of Greenwhich, to the Houſe of Commons, praying that the Magazines of Gunpowder for his Majeſty's Service, which are now erected near that Place, may be removed to a more convenient Diſtance, ſo as the Inhabitants, &c. may not be in Danger from Fire, Lighening, &c.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament to enable the preſent and future Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Houſes in Golden-ſquare in the Pariſh of St. James, Weſtminſter, to make and levy a Rate on themſelves, for raiſing Money ſufficient for the better incloſing Paving, enlightning and adorning the ſaid Square, and ſupporting and keeping the ſame in Repair for the future.

A Bill is alſo ordered into Parliament for building a Bridge over the Ribble, between the Townſhips of Preſton and Penwortham, near a Place called the Fiſh Houſe, in the Palatinate of Lancaſter.

It is reported, that in the Bill for the better Regulation of Juries there is a Clauſe propoſed, which enacts, That a Majority of the Jury ſhall be for the future ſufficient for all Verdicts, by reaſon great Inconveniences, as well as Delays, have been found to attend the Abſolute Neceſſity of an unanimous Agreement.

Thurſday was held a General Court of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England, at their Houſe in Threadneedle-ſtreet, behind the Royal-Exchange, when a Dividend of 2 1-half per Cent. was agreed to for Intereſt and Profits for the Half-Year ending at Lady-day next: The Warrants for which are to be delivered the 22d of April.

The Play of Othello will we hear ſoon again be performed for the Increaſe of the Foundling Hoſpital Charity, by the ſame Set of Gentlemen and Ladies who acted it on Thurſday ſe'nninght, at Drury-lane Theatre.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Hon. Capt. Montague to be Commander of the Sandwich, a Guardſhip at the Nore.

On Saturday laſt came on, before the Lord Chief Juſtice Lee at the King's Bench at Guildhall, the Cauſe wherein Mr. Green, Mate of an India-ſhip, was Plaintiff, and Capt. —— Montague, of the Navy, Defendant, when, after a Trial of near five Hours, a Verdict was given for the Plaintiff with 500 l. Damages.

On Saturday laſt two Smugglers were brought to Newgate under a ſtrong Guard from Ipſwich.

Laſt Saturday Night the Aſſizes ended at Hertford, before the Hon. Sir Michael Foſter, Knt. when more Perſons received Sentence of Death than have been known for many Years before, no leſs than Nine were capitally convicted, viz. Henry Sloper, for the Murder of Thomas Betchelder; Pryor and Grindy, the two Highwaymen, lately apprehended at the Bull and Gate Inn in Holborn, for divers Robberies on the Highway, particularly on Henry Bridges, Eſq; a Member of Parliament and Thomas Congreve, Eſq; near Eaſt Barnet; Joſeph Wetſon, for willfully and maliciouſly ſetting fire to a Barn and Stack of Straw; whereby one Thomas Miller was burnt to Death; John Jones, for returning from Tranſportation before the Expiration of his Time; John Croft and William Jones, for ſtealing a Mare; George Bampton, for Sheep ſtealing; and Martha Lawrence, for ſtealing about 40 s. in a Dwelling Houſe. But the Judge was ſo merciful as to reprieve Croft, Jones, Bampton, and Martha Lawrence, before he left the Town, and to order the other Convicts to have three Sundays allowed them before Execution, a Time longer than is uſual there.

At the Aſſizes held at Reading on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, came on the remarkable Trial of Thomas Chandler who had ſome Time ago ſued the County for 960 l. having, as he pretended, been robbed of that Sum within ſix Miles of Reading, between Sun and Sun, by two Bargemen, and then gained a Verdict; but the County having a ſtrong Suſpicion of a Fraud, did not pay the Money, and have ſince traced moſt of the Bank Notes which he pretended to loſe, that were negociated by himſelf; on which the Jewry brought him in guilty, and was ſentenced to ſtand in the Pillory at Reading, which he did laſt Saturday, and is to be tranſported for ſeven Years. Alſo Mary Fooks was convicted for ſtealing a Guinea from off a Counter of Mr. Reddington, a Grocer in this Town. And at the Aſſizes held at Hylesbury the ſame Day Edward Jenkins, a Bargeman was convicted, as being a Confederate to a large Gang of ſuch Villains as himſelf, who ſo much infeſted Windſor and the Neighbourhood of New Windſor 14 Months ago, and committed ſo many Robberies and Burglaries.

On Thurſday ſe'nnight Henry Chittock of Thwaite, in Suffolk an outlawed Smuggler, was taken at an Inn at Somerſham, by a Party of Dragoons, who are ordered to guard him to London.

By Letters from Turo in Cornwall, we hear that on Sunday the 24 ult. they had a moſt violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning, which did ſo much Damage to the Church of St. Etham, about three Miles from that Place, that it is thought it muſt be rebuilt, a large Beam of Oak, about half a Yard round, was broken to Pieces, and the Stone Tower in great Part beat down. On the ſame Night the Church of Ladock, near adjoining, received very conſiderable Damage. The Lightning beat out great Part of the Eaſt Side of the Tower, and threw down ſeveral large Stones both within and without; it burſt thro' from within near the Top, and has left a large hideous Opening; it has likewiſe carried off the North Eaſt Pinnacle; ſome of the Stones falling on the Church have beat in the Roof, and laid all level with the Ground where they fell; others were daſhed down all round the Place, and ſome of them were carried to a great Diſtance before they fell; and theſe muſt have been thrown with Prodigeous Force, for ſuch as fell againſt any hard Body were ground to Powder, and others lie buried in the Earth; ſome of them ſeem to have been toſſed into the Air when they broke looſe from the Building, for they have lighted in ſome Places, to which they could not come in a direct Line, without beating down Part of the Parſonage Houſe, which has eſcaped untouched; the Lightning has left Marks of its Violence in many Parts of the Church, yet, tho' it has thrown down ſome large Stones from one of the Windows, and made a Gap about an Inch wide in the Lintel of another, it cannot be ſeen that it has cracked one Pane of Glaſs. This happened but a few Hours after the People were gone out of Church. It is remarkable, that about ſix Years ago the ſame Church and Tower ſuffered as now, and all the like Appearances, or very little Difference, were produced then.

Wedneſday the Battle between the famous Frenchman, Monſ. de la Grenade, who challenged the beſt Man in England, was fought and won by Mr. M'Combe.

On Saturday laſt a Perſon was apprehended on Suſpicion of being concerned in many Highway Robberies, who was on Monday committed to the New Jail Southwark by Juſtice Clarke. He has made himſelf an Evidence againſt his Accomplices.

Laſt Week died, at Bylam in Yorkſhire, the Seat of his Nephew, Sir John Ramſden, Bart. the Right Hon. Henry Lowther, Lord Viſcount Lonſdale, Baron Lowther of Lowther, in the County of Weſtmorland. He is ſucceeded in his Eſtate, and in the Honour of a Baronet, by James Lowther, Eſq; eldeſt Son of Robert Lowther, Eſq; deceaſed.

Wedneſday Morning died at his Lodgings in Fleetſtreet, Mr Weſton, well-known to the Public by his Books on Short-hand.

On Saturday Night laſt a Gentleman ſtopped a Soldier in St. James's Park, and deſired he would ſee him ſafe to Chelſea, and he would reward him for his Trouble. The Soldier accepted the Offer, but in going thither, the Gentleman made uſe of ſeveral Sodomitical Practices; which he reſenting, ſeized the Gentleman, and charged him therewith: Some Perſons coming by at that Inſtant, took care that neither ſhould eſcape, but conducted them both that Night to St. James's Round-houſe, where they were confined all Night; and the next Morning the Keeper of the Round-houſe going in to the Gentleman, found he had hanged himſelf in his Handkerchief; and though all proper Means were made uſe to recover him (ſome Signs of Life remaining) it was too late.

On Friday 7-night ſix Perſons were taken up for coining and buying counterfeit Halfpence; four of them at a Public Houſe in Wild Street, near Drury-lane, and the other two in Well-ſtreet, Rag-Fair. Alexander Adams and his Wife were committed to Newgate, and Patten and his Wife to Clerkenwell Bridewell, all by Juſtice Berry; the other two are admitted Evidences; all old Offenders. The Puniſhment being ſmall, only two Years Impriſonment, is the great Encouragement to this wicked Practice: whereas it is thought Tranſportation would deter them from it. Many Hundren Pounds worth have been lately made in and near London, and 27 s. worth have been ſold for One Guinea.

Mrs. Keith's Corpſe was removed from her Huſband's Houſe in May-Fair, the Middle of October 1749, to an Apothecary's in South-Audley Street, where ſhe lies in a Room hung with Mourning, and is to continue there 'till Mr. Keith can attend her Funeral.——Several Perſons belonging to Churches and Chapels, together with many others, ſuppoſing the Marriages at May-Fair New Chapel detrimental to their Intereſt, have made it their Buſineſs to raiſe and clamour, but in ſuch a Manner as not to deſerve an Anſwer, becauſe every thing they have ſaid tends only to expoſe their own Ignorance and Malice, in the Opinion of People of good Senſe and Underſtanding.—The Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the End of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn on the Left-Hand. The Marriages (together with a Licence on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried on for a Guinea as uſual, any Time 'till Four in the Afternoon, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Little Chapel in May-Fair, near Hyde-Park Corner, oppoſite the Great Chapel, and within Ten Yards of it. There is a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Venice, Feb. 12. *O. S.* An Affair has happened here, which ſhows to how great a Degree the Human Mind may be corrupted, and to what exceſſes Perſons are capable of going, who have lived long in a Habit of Vice. Franciſco Panizo, by Birth a Neopolitan, who had diſcharged for ſeven Years in the Palace of one of our Nobles, the Poſt of Maitre d'Hotel, or Steward, with a tolerable fair Character, went on the 1ſt of January to a Church of St. Partiani, in which a Gentlewoman, whoſe Name was Angelica, and with whom he had long had an Intrigue, reſided in a handſome Apartment. They were ſeen by the Neighbours to go out together to a Ball, ſupped afterwards at a public Houſe, from whence Panizo conducted her home, and is ſuppoſed to have promiſed he would make her another Viſit that Night. Having digeſted his ill Deſign, he returned again to his Maſter's Houſe, and, after the Family were gone to reſt, went out again to viſit his Miſtreſs, from whoſe Lodging he was ſeen to go in the Morning, with a large Bundle under his Cloak. He proceeded directly to his Maſter's, where immediately after Dinner he packed up all the Plate that he had in his Cuſtody, and about Three o'Clock took Water. His Gondola carried him to the end of the Canal, where he got into a larger Boat, with four Rowers, which Boat ſet him on Shore in the Ferrareſe. The next Day being miſſing, the Nobleman, in whoſe Service he was, cauſed his Room to be broke open, and found all his Plate gone. Two Days after

Neighbours gave Intelligence to the Magiſtrate, that Angelica was miſſing with her Servant. Upon this an Officer, with proper Aſſiſtance, was ſent to the Houſe where ſhe lodged, to viſit her Apartment, the Door of which they found very carefully locked, and the Windows ſhut up.

In Purſuance of their Inſtructions they proceeded to break into the Room, where they found that unfortunate Woman lying on the Floor, by her Bedſide in her Shift, with 5 Wounds in her Boſom, and the whole Chamber covered with Blood. In the next Room they found her Servant in the ſame Condition, except that ſhe had ten Wounds. Every Trunk and Box in both Rooms was broke open, and all Things of Value gone. The Neighbourhood unanimouſly fixed this Murder upon Pazzino, for his Intrigue with Angelica was not at all a Secret.

The Council of Eleven being informed of what the Officers of Juſtice had ſeen, and of the Perſon who was ſuſpected, an Officer with a certain Number of Sbirri, were diſpached in purſuit of him. They followed him ſo cloſe, that at length they came up with him at Piſa, where he was ſecured, and upon an Application to the Regency of Tuſcany, in the Name of the Republic, deliver'd and brought back hither under a Guard. Yeſterday, having confeſſed both the Robberies and Murders, the following Sentence was paſſed upon him, viz.

To be carried thro' the Streets of this City, and to have his Fleſh torn off with Pincers, at five different Places, then to have his Hands chopped off, and to be dragged at a Horſe's Tail into the great Square, where he is to loſe his Head on a Scaffold, and to be quartered; the Head to be fixed on a Pole, and the Quarters to be ſet up in the uſual Places.

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THE only short and most infallible CURE in the Universe for the *Venereal Disease* from the slightest Infection to the most extreme and deplorable Degree of it, even when the Blood and Juices are thoroughly contaminated with its malignant *Virus*, and the very Bones are affected with it.

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All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY *and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived in the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and that without a sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is generally advised, altho' always found rather to encrease and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.*

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humors and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them. In Three Days Time are convinced; for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings-out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence proceed Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they assuredly and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms, of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Diseases, which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and ernen the whole Machine, and, as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlewoman's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories, at 3 s. 6 d a Bottle, with Directions.

Dr. R. NELSON, being well known to have made the Cure of Seminal and Genital Imbecilities his chief Study and Practice for above thirty Years, does recommend his most Noble Cleansing and Strengthning ELIXIR, which thousands of People have experienced, to be the only BALSAMICK HEALING RESTORING Medicine in the World,

For Gleets and Weaknesses,

THE Bane of Virility in the one Sex, and Destroyer of Fertility in the other, whether from ill cur'd Venereal Infections (since which nothing is more common) or from inordinate Custom of Self-Pollution (that cursed School Wickedness, which Spoils all our Youth, by nipping their Manhood in the Bud) or from involuntary Emissions a Nights in the Sleep, or in the Day-Time upon Stool or with the Urine, or from Falls, Blows, Strains, Wrenches, or the like, which drain, and dry up, the Seminals, and wither, as it were, the Generative Faculties, causing Impotency in Men, the Fluor Albus, and Barrenness in Women, (or but a weakly, sickly Offspring if any) and in the long Run (by impoverishing the Blood and Spirits) Melancholy, Vapours, Decays of Nature, and Consumptions.

No Medicine can be more pleasant to take, nor any Thing upon Earth more effectual for the Purpose; for let the Imbecility be ever so great, or of ever so long standing, and be either in the Penis, Spermatick Vessels, or Back, with Pain, or without, it certainly Cures by reviving and enriching the Blood and Spirits, comforting, nourishing, and replenishing the Reins and Seminals, and strengthning and restoring the Genital Parts in both Sexes, how much soever weakned, rendred cold, or deadned, and bringing them to their natural Force, Warmth, and Vigour, by thickening and fertilizing the Seed which before was thin, watertish, or yellowish, and consequently insufficient, either for Procreation or the Act of it.

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Of BARRENNESS *in* WOMEN, *tho' of many Years Continuance, and proceeding from draining Weaknesses, Coldness of Constitution, or any other Cause whatever.*

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The highest, richest, and most powerful Cordial in Nature, it recommended,

BEING the only true and Infallible Cure for Impotency in Men and Barrenness in Women, in the Universe, and which at once accomplishes without the least Trouble, even after all other Remedies have fail'd, as Thousands have Experienced, and that by promoting the chearful Curricle of the Blood and Juices, raising all the Fluids from their languid depressed State, to one more florid and sparkling; opening all Obstructions, fortifying the Nerves, encreasing the Animal Spirits, restoring a Juvenile Bloom, and evidently replenishing the crispy Fibres of the whole Habit, with a generous Warmth and balmy Moisture, and thereby invigorating it to such a Degree as not to be imagin'd, but by those who have experienced how exceedingly and suddenly it renovates, recruits and powerfully strengthens all the Animal Faculties, and Generative Powers in both Sexes. It inforces a bright lively Disposition, banishes Melancholy, and inspires Mirth and Gladness of Heart beyond Expression.

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